THE ENQUIRER. RICHMOND, VA

Wednesday Morning, March 15, 1848. THE WINTHROP, WILMOT AND PUT.

NAM RESOLUTION. We lay this morning before our readers the following proceedings, which took place in the House of Representatives on the 28th of February the day upon which our Democratic Conven non assembled, and the anticipation of which presented, as we learn, some of our Democratic members of Congress, who were delegates to the Convention, from attending upon its delibe-

"Mr. Putnam submitted the following preamble and resolutions, upon which he demanded the previous question, viz :

"Whereas, in the settlement of the difficulties pending between this country and Mexico, ter-ritory may be acquired in which slavery does not now exist; and, whereas, Congress, in the organization of a territorial government, at an early period of our political history, established a principle worthy of imitation in all future time, forbidding the existence of slavery in free

territory; therefore,
"Resolved, That in any territory which may be acquired from Mexico, over which shall be established territorial government, slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, should be forever prohibited; and that in any act or resolution establishing such governments, a fundamental provision ought to be inserted to that effect.

"Mr. Brodhead moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, upon which question the yeas and nays were demanded; and being taken, resulted—yeas 105, nays 92, as follows, viz:

"YEAS - Messrs. Green Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Barrow, Bayly, Bedinger, Birdsall, Black, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Boyden, Bredhead, Charles Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Cabell, Catheart, Chase, Clapp, Frank-lin, Clark, B. L. Clark, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Crisfeld, Crozier, Daniel, Dickinson, Donnell, Gar-nell, Duncan, Featherston, Ficklin, French, Fulton, Gaines, Gayle, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Willard P. Hall, Haralson, Ha ris, Haskell, Henley, Hill, Hilliard, Issac E. Holmes, George S. Houston, Inge, Iverson, Jackson, Jameson, Andrew Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, George W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Kennon, Thomas Butler King, La Sere, LEVIN, Ligon, Lord, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClernand, McKay, McLane, Mann, Miller, Morehead, Morse, Outlate, Pendleton, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Pills-bury, Preston, Richardson, Richley, Robinson, Roman, Sawyer, Shepperd, Simpson, Sims, Robert Smith, Stanton, Stephens, Thibodeaux, Thomas, Tompkins, John B. Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, Toombs, Turner, Venable, Wick, Williams, Wiley and Woodward—105.

"NATS - Mossrs. Abbot, Ashmun, Bingham, Brady, Buller, Canby, Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Collins, Crowell. Cummins, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Daniel, Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, & mbree, Nathan Evans, Faran, Far relly, Fisher, Freedly, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Hammons, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Irvin, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Kellogg, Daniel P. King, Lahm, William T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Lef-Marcin, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Nes, Newall, Pesslee, Peck, Pollock, Putnam, Reynoids, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Ramsey, St. John Schenck, Sherrill, Sylvester Slingerland, Caleb B. Smith, Truman Smith, Starkweather, Andrew Stewart, Charles E. Stuart, Stroum, Tallmadge, Taylor, Richard W. Thompson, William Thompson, Thurston, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wilmot and Wilson-93

"So the resolution was laid on the table. "Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, who reached his seat a moment too late to record his vote, stated that if he had had the opportunity, he would have voted in the affirmative."

Those whose names are printed in italies are Whigs; the one, (Mr. Levin,) whose name is in eapita's, is a Native American from Philadelphia, and the rest are Democrats.

A friend has carefully analyzed the vote for

us; and the result is as follows: Of the 105 who voted to lay the resolutions

on the table, which was equivalent to its rejection, 31 are Whigs from the Slaveholding States; 1 a Native American; 26 Democrats from non-slaveholding States; and 47 Democrats from Slaveholding States. If Mr. Ingersoll had been in his seat, there would have been 27 Demee ats from the non-slaveholding States. Mr. J. Thompson of Pennsylvania, had he been present, would have voted in the same way; thus making 28 Democrats from Free States.

Of the 92 votes against laying on the table; 72 are Whigs from the non-slaveholding States; 19 Democrats, also, from non-slaveholding States; of whom, however, Messrs. Wilmot, Wentworth, &c., hang loosely on the Democratic party, and one Whig, (Mr. Houston of Delaware,) from a Slave State

Thus it will appear, that of the 47 Democrats from the non-slaveholding States, who expressed their opinion, 28 were in favor of laying on the table, and 19 against it; being a major ity of 9 of the Northern and Western Democracy in favor of laying on the table, and against the resolutions; and that every solitary Whig from the Northern and Western States, and one from a Slaveholding State, voted against laying on the table; and, consequently, in favor of the discussion and agitation of this subject in Congress. These facts require no comment; but we beg

leave to remind our readers of kindred votes. It will be recollected, in all votes in Congress for the last fifteen years, similar results have been presented in the votes upon the 21st Rule, and the motions relative to the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia; to say nothing about the vote in favor of Mr. Winthrop for Speaker. In addition to this, all of our leading Democrats at the North and West, Messrs. Woodbury, Cass, Buchanan, Dallas, &c., have come out decisively against the principles of these resolutions; whereas, as yet, not a solitary Whig, leading or otherwise, from the nonslaveholding States, has refused to give in his adhesion to them.

How is this? Is it accidental? Is it because the Democrats from the non-slaveholding States have not as strong a repugnance to Slavery in the abstract as the Whigs? We have not contended for this, nor do they claim it. But it grows out of the fundamental difference in the principles of the Whig and Democratic parties The former scarcely admit any limitations upon the powers of Congress; they are latitudinarians, and claim jurisdiction for Congress over this subject, as they do over almost every other; and, consequently, they vote as they do. While the Democrats concede no powers to Congress which are not delegated, and are strict Constructionists; they consequently deny to Congress jurisdiction over this subject-a majority of them even go counter to the anti-slavery prejudices of their constitutents, to maintain their fundamental principles. This has always been the case, and always will be. This difference is not accidental, but it grows out of the difference in the fundamental principles of the two

Which of the two parties in the Northern and Western States are the natural alies of the South? We will let the people answer.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. White, w announced yesterday as murdered, has so far recovered from her wounds as to be considered entirely out of danger.

The public have a natural curiosity to know all about the treaty, its provisions, the votes pro and con, &c. Nothing efficial can be known until after the ratification by the Mexican Congress -still, many facts have leaked out, which, in the main, are probably correct. Below we publish an abstract, by the New York Herald's correspondent, of the articles of the treaty as adopted by the Senate. It will be seen that we get the whole of New Mexico and Upper California, with the tree pavigation of the Gult of California. and of the river Colorado up to the mouth of the Gila. The payments of the fifteen millions (annual instalments of three millions each, for five years,) are so arranged as to make it the interest of Mexico to observe and maintain the requisi-

tions of the compact. As to the votes on the treaty, we draw the following facts from the statement in the N. Y. Her-

Four Senators were absent, namely, Messis. Phelps, Pierce, and Clayton, (whigs,) and Gen. Ayes- Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Calboun, Cameron, Cass, Clarke, Crittenden, John Davis, Jefferson Davis, Dayton, Downs, Dickinson, Dix, Felch, Foote, Haie, Hannegan, Hunter, R. Johnson, H. Johnson, Mangom, Mason, Miller, Moore, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Under-

wood Yulee-37. NAYS - Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Corwin, Douglass, Greene, Lewis, Sptuance, Upham, Webster and

The vote may be summed up thus: Ayes-Whigs II | Nays-Whigs Democrats 26 Democrate ABSENT—Whigs 3 Total—Ayes Democrats 1 Nays

Majority for the treaty,

Here is the Herald's sketch of the articles of the reaty as adopted:

Article first appointed Senors Cuevas, Conte. and Atristain Commissioners on the part of the Mexican Government to adjust terms of a lasting treaty of a peace between the United States of the North, and the United Mexican States, with Nicholas P. Trist, Commissioner of the U. Article second stipulates that there shall be an

immediate suspension of hostilities between the armies of the two Republics

of Mexico, three leagues from land; thence runs up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the Southern Beundary of New Mexico: thence along that Southern boundary to the the first branch of the Gila which it intersects: the river to the Colorado; thence it runs across westwardly, and strikes the Pacific at a point one eague South of San Diego. The free navigation of the Gulf of California, and of the river Colorado, from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf, is secured to the United States.

Article fourth stipulates that it shall be optional with citizens of Mexico now residing in the erritory to be ceded, either to leave, taking with them or otherwise disposing of their property; or else, upon taking the oaths of allegiance to this Government, to be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of citizens of the U.

The next arricle provides that the United States sures for the defence of the border from Indian in-

In consideration of the extension of the boundary of the United States, made by this treaty, the U. S. Government stipulates to pay to Mexico the sum of fitteen millions of dollars. In this last session for the furtherance of peace, and now paid to the Mexican Government immediately on twelve millions are to be paid in four annual instalments, bearing six per cent, interest from the of this sum is to be transferable.

According to the article, the United States goverument undertakes all claims of American ci-tizens against Mexico, both those already decided, and those still undertied—the whole, however, not to amount to more than three millions and a

The Mexican archives found by us after the taking possession of the ceded territory, are to be

The treaty of commerce of 1831, between the wo republics, is to be revived for the period of eight years, and may afterward be renewed at the option of both Governments.

The custom houses are to be restored to the Mexican authorities as soon as the nesty shall have been ratified. Means are to be adopted for settling the accounts.

Mexico in three months, after the ratification of the treaty, unless the sickly season should come on, in which event they are to retire to some heal-thy situation, and are to be furnished with supplies by the Mexican government, on amicable

tification of the treaty and the embarkation of the troops, are not to be subject to duty.

The treaty is to be ratified by the President and

Senate, and to be exchanged within four months after its ratification.

The boundary of New Mexico is to be defined as laid down in Disturnell's map of Mexico, pubished at New York in 1847.

Several unimportant articles are omitted. The articles providing for the confirmation of the grants given by the Mexican government in | ness, &c. Texas and California are stricken out, and the unimportant provision to extend the jurisdiction of the Mexican church over the Catholic clergy

in the ceded territory, is also stricken out. These are the principal modifications.

It will be recollected that the treaty indicates two modes of paying the indemnity agreed upor instalments. The latter mode has been adopted The three millions subject to Mr. Trist's order are to be paid immediately upon the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican government, and the remainder in annual instalments of three millions each, bearing six per cent. interest, to commence from the ratification of the treaty by

Mexico. There is a provision against making any po tion of this sum transferable. The only point omitted in my former synopsis

and preserved in the treaty, is an article securing to the United States the free navigation of the from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf.

The next important question is as to the chances of the ratification of the treaty by the Congress of Mexico. On this point the N. O. Delta indulges in some speculations, which strike us as well founded:

"In the meantime, it will be asked, what as surance has Pena y Pena that the Mexican Con gress will ratify this Treaty? If the members of that body were lavorable to it, why have they not met before-why has it been impossible to raise a quorum at Queretaro ? We answer, that the He has received satisfactory assurances of the support of a majority of Congress. They have not assembled before, as the law required, be-cause he did not desire it. He knew that if they convened before the Treaty was ready to be sub mitted to them they would fall to quarrelling, plot ting and disputing, and so he resorted to the usu-al mode in Mexico of preventing a quorum of Congress, by withholding their mileage. It Mexico the old proverb, "no song, no supper," is of very extensive application. That country does not, like our own, abound in men who are willing to serve their country for glory alone.-Their Congressmen especially are very exacting in this respect. Unless they receive their shiftling with their subpana, but lew members of that patriotic body are willing to attend in their places

consummate the treaty himself, has kept back the mileage of the Congressmen until he could be sanged of the favorable reception of the treats of March is the day fixed upon as the very latest Congress, or rather the supplying the members with their mileage, which is but another form of speech for calling them together. When they neet, this treaty will be submitted to them, and by that time it is expected that the judgment of

our Senate with reference to the treaty will be

RETURNED PROM THE WAR. Lieut, Wm. II. Tyler of the 7th Regiment Inlantry, arrived in Richmond, on the 11th inst., from the city of Mexico. We understand that Lieut, T. is a graduate of West Point, from the county of Prince William, and joined his regiment at Saltillo in 1846, and was ordered thence to Vera Cruz. He was at the taking of the city of Vera Crur, and went through the country to the taking of the city of Mexico. He greatly distinguished himself at Contreras, and is honorably mentioned in the official reports of General P. F. Smith and Col. Plympton of the 7th Infantry.

We learn that a letter was received in Petersburg, yesterday, announcing the arrest, in Texas, of Dandridge Epes, the murderer of F. Adolphus Muir, in Dinwiddie county, several months since, and that the prisoner might be expected to arrive in Petersburg to day.

We call attention to Mr. Baldwin's advertise ment of a Portable Mill. We are no judges of such things ourselves, but hear this ingenious contrivance spoken of as a valuable improvement, in point of convenience and economy. We learn that the Government has purchased several of these mills, which are now used in Mexico for the troops. We advise our agricultural and other friends to see the mill at work and judge for

THE FUNERAL OF MR. HAMILTON. The tuneral services of Saturday, in consigning to the tomb the remains of the late John D. Hamilton, delegate from Bath County, were of a truly solemn and impressive character, says the

Both Houses adjourned a little after I o'clock to attend the funeral. The corpse was conveyed at 3 o'clock, from Mrs. Kilgour's residence to the Hall of the House of Delegates, attended by Capt. Dimmock's Public Guard, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Committees of the two Houses.

Arrived at the Hall, the coffin was placed on

the Clerk's table, in front of the Speaker's chair. The Rev. Mr. Edwards delivered a most touching and eloquent discourse, from the text, "Se thine house in order; for thou shalt die, and not live." The certainty of death was strongly dely existence strikingly pourtrayed, not only from numerous passages of scripture, but from every day's sad experience. The vivid imagination Article third defines the future boundary of the and copious language of the preacher, gave great United States. The line commences in the Gulf effect to the practical lesson of mortality there and copious language of the preacher, gave great

The concluding portion of Mr. Edwards' discourse touched every heart-and when he portheir mountain home, upon the hearts of the dear little orphans, who would never again see the kindling beam of affection in their tather's face. the electric chord of sympathy vibrated in every bosom, and the eyes of every one was filled with ed by way of ryder, and the bill and ryder were tears. It was a scene which only required to be tears. It was a scene which only required to be sketched, to enable every one to bring it home to his own sensibilities.

members of both Houses, the officers of government, and citizens, united to swell the large funeral train. The body was conveyed to the Ceme tery on 2nd street, and there deposited in its last resting place, after further religious service and the ceremonies u-ual with the Order of which Mr. Hamilton had been a member.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

HOUSE OF DELLEGATES. MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1818.

Mr. LANIER, from the committee on Propositions, &c , reported adversely to the petition of citizens of the county of Kanawha, relative to a separate election therein; of citizens of Creek, in said county; and upon a resolution and petition for two separate elections in Accomack; and reported the following bills, to wit A bill incorporating the town of Moundsville, in the county of Marshall: A bill incorporating the Mount Ja-kson Manufacturing Company, in the county of Shenandoah: And a bill to incorporate the Master and Wardens of Union Lodge, No. 93, of Ancient York Free Masons,

in Monongalia county. On motion of Mr. LANIER, said committee was discharged from further consideration of the petitions of Pinckard and others; of eitizens of the town of Fairfax, in Culpeper county; of citizens of Shenandoah, relative to the boun dary line of said county; and of James Shanks;

and that the said petitions be laid on the table A motion was made by Mr. STEPHENSON. that the committee on Roads, &c., be discharged from consideration of the resolution for the appointment of some person to examine the contracts on the Brandonsville and Fishing Creek Road; and it was determined in the affirma-

On motion of Mr. MEREDITH - Resolved. That a special committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the payment of the funeral expenses of the delegate from the county of Bath, and that said committee have leave to sit

during the session of the House. The SPEAKER announced the following as said committee, to wit: Messrs. Meredith, Wunder, Layne, Shelfey, Pannill, Hill of Fayette and Nicholas, and Syme.

On motion of Mr. PERROW - Ordered, That leave be given to withdraw the petition of Edward C. Mayo, for an increase of the toll on his bridge.

McGINNISS presented petition of Eppes Johnson, for release of payment of a fine imposed on him for failing to appear as a wit-EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

This bill, which has been read a second time, underwent numerous amendments; and, after grossment. Not, however, before a motion to indefinitely postpone, at the instance of Mr. follows-ayes 48, noes 64. On the question to engross, Mr. PERROW

called the ayes and noes; and the vote was decided in the affirmative, to wit: - ayes 62, noes 46. RE-APPORTIONMENT BILL DEPEATED.

This bill, which had been reported back from the committee without amendments, was taken up in its regular order, and was open to amendments by the House.

Propositions to amend were severally made by Messrs STEPHENSON, PARKS, SYME, ME REDITH and JACOBS; all of which, save that proposed by Mr. PARKS, giving to Kanawha and Putnam counties two delegates, (together,) were lost. The question recurring on engrossing the bill,

the vote stood as follows: Ayrs -Messrs. Strother, (Speaker,) Watson. Hart, Layne, Sheffey, Johnson of Augusta, Scruggs, Burwell, Brown of Berkeley, Me-Laughlin, Bambrick, Moseley, McGinnis, Mosby, Roane, Thomas, Scott of Fauquier, Rector, Hill of Fayette and Nicholas, Howard of Floyd, Stillman, Taliaferro, Wall, Price, Laneaster, Turner of Henry, McMurran, Thomson of Jefferson, Parks, Morgan, Harrison of Lou-

doun, White, Beard, Haymond, Oldham, Greer,

Whittle, Vawter, Perrow, Anderson, Turner of

Patrick, Dice, Tunstall, Lanier, Sturm, Mayo,

Dorman, McElhenney, Burdett, West, Stephen Nors-Messrs. Allen of Accomac, Custis, Powell, Cheatham, Stewart, Thompson of Botetourt, Harrison of Brunswick, Moncure of Caroline, Lucy, Roberts, Barbour, Camm, Brooks, Allen of Giles and Mercer, Clopton, Guerrant, Carroll, Maclin of Greensville, Major, Stovall, Allen of Hampshire, Hiett, John son of Harrison and Doddridge, Howard of James City, York and Williamsburg, Wallace, jured in the service in Mexico, was read twice, Wright, Tomlin, Webb, Colson, Meredith, Ed mondson, Twyman, Browne of Matthews and Middlesex, Coleman, Tanzey, Gardner, Michael, Happer, Cowper, Yerby, Basye, Pannell, Bus-well, Syme, Cackley, Cocke, Scott of Preston, Womack, Rives, Harper, Bare, Martz, Morri son, Wunder, Tate, Hargrave, Briggs, Gillespie, Jacobs, Floyd, Walton-62.

Mr. MEREDITH reported a bill providing for the payment of the funeral expenses of the late member from Bath county, John D. Hamilton. On motion of Mr. JOHNSON,

TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1848. SENATE.

ing a separate election, to be held at the location Levi Hiam, in Clarker essenty. Latel on the table, on motion of Mc PARRIOTT.

le, on in the of Mr. PARRIOTT.

Mr. STEPHENSON brought by message to in Mr. STEPHENSON brought by breaking the thone the House a bill changing the time of helding the Mr. Hall of Mo., introduced his resolution of Mr. Hall of Mo., introduced his resolution of Prince and Colons

providing for paying the functal expenses of the late Jno. D. Hamilton, which were committed to On motion of Mr. STANARD,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. A communication was received from the Se-nate, stating that they had passed the bill enticoncerning crimes and punishments, and proceedings in criminal cases, with amendments which were agreed to by the House. Also, that they had agreed to the resolution for the preparation of a map of the internal improvements of the State, with amendments; two of which were

concurred in, and two disagreed to. On motion of Mr. OLDHAM, the committee on Claims were discharged from the consideraion of the petitions of David S. Jones and Joseph

ported a bill to authorize the Exchange Bank to establish a branch of said Bank at Abingdon. On motion of Mr. WALL-Resolved, That he committee on Propositions, &c , be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to incorporate Matison Lodge of I. O. O. F., in

An engrossed bill changing the time of holding the Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery for the counties of Doddridge, Tyler, Wetzell, Brooke, Hancock and Ohio, and the first term of the Circuit Court and the County Court of Wirt, was passed.

A motion was made by Mr. HARRISON of Loudoun, that the rule of the House be suspended for the purpose of re-considering the vote, re-jecting an engrossed bill to incorporate the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad Company, thereupon, on motion of Mr. DORMAN the said motion was ordered to be laid upon the table. Mr. ANDERSON presented a petition Warner W. Gny, to be authorized to remove certain property beyond the limits of the State.

An engrossed bill providing for the payment of the funeral expenses of the late John D. Ham-A bill making an annual appropriation from the Treasury of \$50,000 to the Primary Schools, was read a second time; on motion of Mr. DAR-RACOTT, the bill was amended as follows: "Be it further enacted, that the sum of \$50,000, to be appropriated to establish Primary Schools be

the Treasury by each county in the Common-On motion of Mr. HARVIE, the bill was in-

definitely postponed. An engrossed bill extending the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, was read a third time. On otion of Mr. WATSON, the bill was amend-

Aves—Messre, Allen of Accosnack, Hart. Snowden, Layne, Cheatham, Bunbrick, Harrison of Brunswick, Maelin of Brunswick, NcGinnis, Scott of Pauquier, Rector, Hill of Fayette and Nicholas, Howard of Floyd, Stillman, Carroll, Maelin of Greensville, Major, Stovall, Allen of Hampshire, Hiett, Johnson of Harrison and Doddridge, Lancaster, McMurran, Thomson of Jefferson, Colon, Harrison of Loudon, White, Beard, Meredith, Edmondson, Haymond, Oldham, Browne of Mathews and Middlesex, Greer, Coleman, Whittle, Tanzey, Michael, Happer, Cowper, Basse, Turner of Patrick, Lanier, Cackley, Scott of Preston, Jasper, Mavo, Harper, Bare, Mart, McElhenney, Morison, Wunder, Tate, Goodwin, Moncure of Stafford, Hargrave, Briggs, Burdett, West, Floyd and Walton—62.

Nous—Messrs Strether, (Spenker, Cuztis, Watson, Harvie, Powell, Sheffey, Johnson of Augustt, Scruggs, Burwett, Stewart, Brown of Berkeley, McLaughlin, Moseley, Clay, Mosby, Moncure of Caroline, Locy, Robette Earbour, Treaster, Robert Caroline, Locy, Robette Caroline, Locy, Avrs-Mesers. Allen of Accounce, Hart, Snowden.

Moseley, Clay, Mosby, Moncure of Caroline, Licy, Roberts, Barbour, Thornton, Roane, Thomas, Talinferro, Brooks, Clopton, Price, Darracott, Seymour, Torner of Henry, Joykin, Parke, Wallace, Wright, Tomlin, Morgan, Twyman, Vawter, Perrow, Yerly, Anderson, Pannell, Syme, Womark, Rives, Cook, Dorman, Conway, Gillespleand Stephenson—49. A bill regulating the weight of certain grain and seeds, after a dehate between Messrs, DAR-RACOTT, YERBY, HARVIE, DORMAN and MAYO, was indefinitely restricted to the control of the ey. Clay, Mosby, Moncure of Caroline, Lacy, Ro

MAYO, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. SYME

A bill regulating the visiting of the interior of the Penitentiary was, on motion of Mr. WALL, ndefinitely postponed. A bill concerning the allowances to certain

ailors for the support of prisoners, was, on mo-tion of Mr. MAYO, laid upon the table. On motion of Mr. HARPER, the House ad

THERETE CONCRESS-Pirat Section SENATE

The Senate did not sit to-day, having adjourned over to Tuesday.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various resolutions of inquiry were offeredamong which were the following: A resolution of inquiry was adopted, into the

xpediency of granting to actual settlers on the public lands the privilege of locating at 50 cents per acre, and making provision for the prevention of speculation in the public lands. A bill was reported, read twice and referred,

concerning costs in civil suits in the name of the United States
The Naval Committee was instructed to in quire into the expediency of granting to officers and seamen in vessels engaged in the war of the

Revolution, all the benefits of the laws relating to officers and soldiers engaged in the war. A resolution was presented, and lies over, call-ing on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of iron imported into the U. States from the 1st of July, 1847, to the 1st Janu-

ary, 1848.
The committee on Public Lands were instruct ed to inquire into the expediency of extending the act of '42, which expired in July last, so as to provide for bounty land warrants not yet satis

A resolution was introduced, and lies over, in structing the committee of Ways and Means consider the expediency of increasing the datie on imposts during the continuance of the war with Mexico, and until the national debt shall have been paid.

A resolution was offered by Mr. King, o Georgia, for the removal of the desks of the members-the seats to remain until some more conve nient arrangement can be made-and for the erection of a tribune in front of the Speaker' chair, for those who may wish to address the House from that place. A motion to lay the resolution on the table prevaile t, by year and nays,

Mr. Commins offered a resolution with a lone preamble, declaring that the President of the U States is clothed with a sound discretion in reference to the communication of correspondence House had a right to call for such correspond ence, and the President is bound to communicate the same, unless, in the exercise of a sound discretion he shall deem it incompatible with the

A resolution of inquiry was introduced, and lies over, into the expediency of a change in the pay and mileage of members of Congress. Notice was given of a bill declaratory rights of naturalized citizens, and to secure them in the praceful exercisie of those rights without

A resolution of inquiry was adopted into the expediency of a change in the law creating the Smithsonian Institution, so as more fully to car Notice was given of a bill in reference to the

expediency of providing for permanent Mail at-A resolution of inquiry was adopted, as to the expediency of granting public lands to aid in the

construction of a railroad from Jackson, Miss., to Monigomery.

mA bill to provide pensions for all the officers and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pen-

Mr. Thompson, of Miss, offered a resolution

instructing the Judiciary Committee to report to the House a resolution to be submitted to the several States, providing for a change in the Constitution, so that the Judges of the United States Courts shall hold their offices for a term of years, instead of during good behavior, as at presen the original treaty made by Mr. Trist. It is ta-Laid on the table: yeas 83, noes 68. Mr. Smith, of Illinois, offered his joint resolu-tion, of which previous notice had been given, to have received it from Mexico. The Baltiproviding for parchment certificates to the officers and men who have served or may serve in Mex-

gaged in, or other services performed. Leave not being granted, the resolution lies over.

the treaty in the New York Herald, but finally the favorite of our Wing people. We are inclined to prefer the judgment of this multitude of coun-We are authorized to announce Dr. John E. Nicholson as a candidate to represent the county of Sussex in the next Legislature.

Mr. CRUMP, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill concerning the Smithfield, Charlestown and Harper's Ferry of Sussex in the next Legislature.

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Turnpike Company.

Mr. Housen of Alabama, introduced a fell which was read twice and referred, deding the nublic lands in that State for purposes of educa-

thanks to Brigadier General Price, and Cotonel Domphan, and the officers and soldiers under their command, with geld medals to Doniphan and Price. Lies over,

inquiry, which was adopted, into the expediency of amending the Post Office laws so as to give ranking privilege to all Postmasters when salao not exceed \$2000.

Mr Johnson of Ark, introduced a joint resolution, which has over, for terminating the present section of the 30th Congress, on 26th June. Mr. Clingman offere a resolution, but the House refused to suspens, the rules to receive it, calling on the President to state why the corres pondence with Generals Taylor and Scott, and Mr. Trist, and certain correspondence of the State Department has not been furnished as call-

ed for by the House.
On motion of Mr. Stephens, the House proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table. 1st. The President's Veto Message on the River and Harbor bill, which was referred to the committee on Commerce. 24. The Message of the President declining to furnish the

instructions to Mr. Slidell. Mr. Clingman moved to make this message the special order for Thursday next. Mr. Cobb moved that the House adjourn, and this motion

TURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Breese, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, with amendments. The amendment strikes out the original bill and in-

Mr. Atherton, from the committee on Pinance. reported the bill authorizing the President to make a loan of sixteen millions, with amendments

Mr. Underwood, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the unpaid claims of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia State Continental line of

the Revolutionary Army.
On motion of Mr. Atherton, the bill (previously reported by him) to supply certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending the 20th June, 1848, was taken up. The three amendments reported by the committee relate to a provision of \$5,000 to defray the expenses of supply of clerks for the Treasury department, and to an augmentation of the contingent fund. These amendments were agreed to, and when they had

been gone through,

Mr. Hale moved the insertion of a proviso to prevent salaried officers from receiving extra pay for the issuing of treasury notes, &c., which was accepted by the chairman of the Committee on

Finance.
On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

The doors were re opened after a short interval, and the deficiency bill was again taken up, when Mr. Cass meved to postpone the previous orders for the purpose of taking up the ten regi-

would not be again taken up until an important question now pending in the Senate should be de-After a few words from Mr. Cass, urging the passage of the bill for the purpose of alarming Mexico into a ratification of the treaty, but sta-

by Mr. Berrien) to go again into Executive business if it would lead to immediate action on the Ten Regiment bill. The doors were again closed. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

read twice, and referred to the Committee of the A resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on Agriculture to enquire into the proprie-ty and expediency of importing into the United States the Alpaca, or Peruvian sheep, and whether it would be consistent and advisable to em-

adopted, instructing the committee on Engrav-ings to enquire whether there has been any delay in turnishing the maps to accompany the Presi-

dent's message, and what measures are necessary in relation thereto.
Alr. Crowell introduced a bill for the relief of mittee of the Whole. A great number of other bills for the relief of sundry persons, were also

reported from the several committees, and re-Mr. Gregory, from the committee on Com-merce, reported a bill providing for landing and toring the cargoes of vessels from foreign ports, and for other purposes. Referred to the commit-

A bill to change the name of Porteous Kavasates, a Greek by birth, and a Chaplain in the American Navy, to Porteous Fisk, passed. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, from the Judiciary Com mittee, reported a bill, which was read twice and referred to the committee of the Whole, to repeaso much of the 30th section of the act establishing the Judicial Courts of the U States as author-

out notice to the adverse parties. ceeded to the consideration of the Special order, heing the bill to extend the Collection District of New Orleans. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, the House proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Spraker's table, the first in order being the message of the President, declining to furnish the in structions to Mr. Stidell, called for by a resoluion of this body. Mr. Tompkins, of Miss., being entitled to the

thor, addressed the House in opposition to the views of the President and in reply to the speeches at several members on the general war policy of the Administration.

from the Clerk's desk, in reply to Mr. Tompkins, and in defence of the President and of the war. Mr. Root of Onio next obtained the floor, and moved an adjournment, which was carried

For the Enquirer.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE. Under the late organization of the Tempe rance General Assembly of Virginia, appointing a Vice President of the Society for each Senatorial District in the State, and assigning to him the duty of promoting the cause by co-operating with others in all suitable measures, and especially in collecting statistics touching the state of the reformation to be reported to the next annual meeting, the undersigned, therefore, appeals to the friends of the reform, within the

Fluvanna Senatorial District, for their aid and support in the following particulars : First. To engage speakers to address the pec ple at the Court Houses and precincts on the day of the approaching election of members of the

Secondly. To appoint a committee of one or more (not exceeding three) to collect the di-ministed statistics and scattered fragments of drunkenness within each county.

Thirdly. The said committee is requested also to obtain information as to the numbers and efficiency of each Temperance Society within the And, Fourthly. The divisions of the Sons of

Temperance are particularly invited to appear in their regalia at their respective Court Houses or precincts on the day of election; and thus while they beard the lion of intemperance in his strong hold, they will encourage, by the ensigns of their order, the heralds of our glorious cause, proclaimining its triumphs in the grateful ears of our already hopefully redeemed popula-The undersigned will visit the counties in his

district on their respective Court days that may occur after the 20th of March and in April, previous to the election day; but, in the mean time, will correspond with Temperance speak ers, to engage their services, and will reply, as promptly as possi le, to any communication addressed to him. JOHN H. COCKE Vice President of Fluvanna Senatorial Dis JOHN H. COCKE, Seven Islands, Fluvanna County

ment prevailed in relation to the publication of

THE ENQUIRER. President by the Whigh of Virginia and Turques RICHMOND, VA.

Thursday Morning, March 16, 1848.

now known to be a good Whig, and therefore Democratic Mr. Muhlenburg has turned against him. This, we have a wave shought, would be the course of Democratic leaders who at first pro-claimed General Taylor's name. Let them go. with obligations to them. Our appeal is to the honest masses, whom these leaders have so often deceived; and we do expect an avalanche of them tain, that neuter is the choice of the purple of Vitto repounce the ways of Democracy."

Times of the 14th. We think our neighbor could have sustained his position much better, if he had written the word Whiggery instead of Democracy, inasmuch as it would be the easiest thing imaginable to prove by the records that Whig "leaders" have repentedly deceived the "honest masses" of their party while it would be impossible to show from the records that the Democratic baders had ever deceived the "honest masses" of their party.

In 1840, the Whig leaders promised their "ho nest masses" that they would not advocate a United States Bank, and that the Tariff compromise would not be disturbed by them-yet, no so ner did they mount into power than they put the country to the expense of an extra session of Congress, with the view of creating "the monster," and fastening upon the country a burthensome and oppressive Protective Tariff. This we present as a specimen of that good faith with which the Whig leaders act towards the "honest masses" of their party.

We will now turn to the promises and perfornances of the Democratic leaders. In 1844, they promised the 'honest masses" of their party, that they would repeal the odious Whig Tariff of 1842, and would create in its stead, a revenue tariff, which would incidentally secure protection to all the great interests of the country. That promise has been fully redeemed, and the widespread prosperity of the country, fully attests the wisdom of the act.

We appeal to the "honest masses" of the Whigs to come like "an avalanche" to the support of this great measure of relief to them. Let them go to their grocery and dry goods merchants, and atter buying their supplies of sugar, molasses, &c., at the p esent low prices, and the corresponding low prices of the dry goods which their families require, compare the amount with the cost of the same articles, under that "love of a Whig tariff of 1842," and they will find that the difference will go preny far towards paying for the schooling of their children.

The Whig leaders deceived the "honest masses" when they promised that they should continue to enjoy the blessings which the Compromise secured them, and as soon as they got the power, laid burthens on them "grievous to be borne." Are they willing again to trust such leaders?" or, rather, will they not prefer to stand by those who honestly sustain the principles which bring

such great benefit to them? The Democratic leaders promised to re-establish the Constitutional Treasury which the Whigs to day, the private secretary of the President appeared to as to force the "honest leaders" peared with a confidential message; which was A bill to establish the rates of postage on had repealed so as to force the "honest leaders" steamboats and other water craft not in the em- of their party to abandon their pledges against a read with closed doors. cessity which the repeal of the Constitutional Treasury would create. The Democratic leaders redeemed their promise, and the beneficial effects of the Constitutional Treasury have been even greater than was expected by those who gave it a most hearty and cordial support. Will the "honest masses" of the Whigs lend their influence to their deceitful "leaders" who will swear strongly against a U. S. Bank, and, as soon as they are entrusted with power, will again brand as traitors, every Whig who would dare to raise his voice against such an engine of destruction

to the best interests of the country? We might tun out this article to any extent showing, by the records, that the promises made by the Whig leaders to the "honest masses" of their party, were "mere venial slips which grow not near the conscience, whether they are kept or broken"-while, on the other hand, the promises of the Democratic leaders are always redeemed in good faith, because they love and cherish the principles which the Democracy ad-

We trust that the "honest masses" of the Whigs will read our bold and manly Address, and then turn to their own "leaders" and ask them, Where is our address? Have we not principles that we are not ashamed of ? If not, why have we not like men boldly presented them to the people of this proud old Commonwealth?" Those plain questions would "stump" every Whig lead er in Virginia, from the Native American candidate for the Presidency, who presided over the "great" Whig Convention, down or up, as the case may be, to the most noisy "no-party" ha-

ranguer, that figured in that august body. The ghost of honest Willoughby, crying out "honesty is the best policy," may have deterred them from making any tracks, so that said honest Willoughby could not afterwards take their measure and prove "the corn" upon them. This reason they might have felt, but it would have made the bollest of their "leaders" thickwinded to have confessed it.

CROSS READINGS. The Whig and the Republican comment

freely upon Mr. Botts's Protest-but their views are most antagonistical. We quote a few passadency of the United States." The Whig presumes that a large majority of the North Carolina Convention "PREFERRED" Mr. Clay, attainments, to grace the station to which he has and as we and a majority of the Whigs of Richmond prefer him. They had rather see him President than any man living; but necessing again to encounter almost the certainty of defeat they deem it important to select some other canexist, in order to ensure, if possible, the success of a CAUSE, which they believe to be more important than the elevation of any MAN-even though that man be the idni of the Whig party as Henry Clay unquestionably is."

The Whig employs these strong expressions, while in the same paper, it copies with ar probation, as a "Response from the interior," an article from the Parkersburg Gazette, in which appears the following emphatic passage: "We have long been convinced that Gen. Tayfor matthe favorite of Virginia for the Presidence;

We believe, too, that the old Chief is the first choice of the Whigs all over the Union for the same station—nor can we doubt the the National Convention will justily our faith." The Republican, on the other hand, while it corrects the "gross blunders of Mr. Botts," and states positively that that paper is not under the control of Mr. J. S. Gallaher, but "Is under the control of no man but the editors, whose names are" published at its head, makes an assertion

the above result proves we were not in cri

which is directly the antipode of the Whig's opinion. It says: "It is Mr. Bous's opinion that the nomination of Gen. Taylor is not expressive of the sense of the people of Virginia. It was the opinion of an overwhelming insjority of a Convention composed of five or six hundred intelligent Whige, from all paris of the State, that Gen. Taylor IS

The Whig says that Mr. Clay is "preferred" for meeting.

monably is the also of the Whig party" The othe tarartie of Virginia for the Presidency, pa the Republican proclaims that Ger. Taylor "18th /amerits of our Whig people." And yet, all these Whig organs look up to and maintain the correctness of the Convention's resolution, 'that Gen. tain, that Mr. Clay and Gen Taylor cannot beth be "the choice," or the "preferred," or "the lavorne" of the Whigs of Virginia. One thing is cer-

The above extracts show that the Whigs differ as much among themselves as to the meaning of words as in regard to the availability and popularity of their public men. The little word "choice" is torrured by the respective factions into very different meanings, viz : "availability" by one and "preference" by another. We have noth ing to do with Whig disputations about men and principles, and men and no-principles-but we appeal to them to keep their hands from the pure vernacular. Though Whiggery have no meaning, let them not destroy the proper interpretation of the English language. Let them not contend that "choice," applied to General Taylor, has a very different signification when applied to Mr.

Clay or any other Whig. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Ambrose B. Sevier, of the State of Arkansas, to be commissioner of the United States, with the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Mexican republic.

Robert M. Walsh, of the State of Pennsylva-nia, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to the Mexican republic. In connexion with the above important facts, we quote the following interesting article from the Union of Tuesday night. That paper states that, on Tuesday, a motion was made in the Senate to remove the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings on the treaty, but it had not been decided

when the Senate adjourned: It is unfortunate that so much time has been lost, and so long an interval has elapsed between the reception and the ratification of the treaty.— It was received in Washington on Friday, the are on the morning of the 19th; but, in consequence of Mr. Adams's illness and the Senate's journment, it was not communicated till the 221. The death and funeral honors paid to Mr. Adams did not permit the Senate to consider it till Monday following. Nearly two weeks were consumed in the discussion, and it was not railfied till Friday last. The President lost no time in apprizing our commanding general in Mexi-co of the result; for Major Graham - than whom the country does not present a more efficient of-ficer-left Washington on Saturday night with

despatches for Mexico.

The next seep, of course, was to transmit an authenticated copy of the ratified treaty, with proper instructions, and an able commissioner to bear it to Mexico, and make the necessary diplomatic explanations to that government. Not a moment has been lost for this purpose. The Se-nate having adjourned over from Friday night to this day (Tuesday,) the President had no oppor-tunity of no sinating a commissioner until this day's session. As soon as the Senate assembled

this movement; and it gives us great pleasure to state that the President had nominated Mr. Sevier, one of the Senators of the United States from Arkansas, as commissioner to Mexico, with the full power of envey extraordinary and minister plendpotentiary, and Mr. Robert M. Walsh as secretary of legation to accompany Col. Sevier. We understand these two gentlemen will probably leave Washington on Thursday or Priday

Mexico. We understand, too, that scarcely had the two nominations been presented to the Senate to-day, before they were unanimously confirmed. This movement does credit to the Senate; and wears sure that the country will duly appreciate the promptitude and energy which have characters. The selection of the commissioner has been

singularly fortunate. Col. Sevier wished to de-cline the honor, but he could not resist the appeal which was made to him to assist in ratifying the treaty and giving peare to his country. We venture to say, that not the slightest objection will be made in any quarter to his appointment. On the contrary, the voice of the whole country, (if we may judge from the uniform and enthusiasic approbation which we hear expressed around log qualifications of the commissioner) will ratify the choice. Col. Serier is distinguished for the energy and perseverance of his character, and for his manly and dignified bearing. He is thoroughly acquainted with the subject on which he is to negotiate. His speech during the present session demonstrates that fact.— His declared opposition to the aequistion of the whole of Mexico-the moderation of his views in regard to that country, yet his vigorous determination to support the rights of his country against an arrogant and obstinate enemy, are He was the decided friend of Texas - he was the advocate of his country upon this war—the friend of the war, and now the triend of peace. He has been for several years a senator of the United States. He was the chairman of the committee of Fereign Relations; and in that capacity has sounded all the shallows and depths of the subect. He has the confidence of his own party, as confidence of the administra ion and of the people. No man is, therefore, bester qualified to coningt this mission, on which such great interests as war and peace depend; and our sole regret is,

hat the Senate of the United States will lose so valuable a member, and our society so agreeable ry of legation—has every quality which becomes his office. He was for several years the secreta-ry of legation with Mr. Wise at the court of Brazil: is a scholar and a statesman of acknowledged talent; is tamiliar with the Spanish language, which he writes and speaks with great ease; and is every way recommended, by his manners and

Every American wishes these gentlemen suc-

CHANGE-THROUGHOUT AND STRAIGHTOUT. One of our triends, a leading merchant in this city, wrote to his brother in the country that evethe Demogratic party next Fall, and expressed the hope that his brother would do his best in supceived a reply from him, saying that he had changed his political position, and he thought that all who desired the prosperity of the country should be found supporting the principles of the Democratie party. We regret that it is not in our power to give his own strong language in support of his change from Whiggery to Democracy. He is a gentleman of education and of the highest moral character. This little anecdote is not without

The case of the negro Richard Dabney, charged with the murder of Mr William L White on Saintday night last, was examined on Tuesday before Jurice R A. Mayo. Some twenty witnesses were examined The principal evidence against the prisoner was the little negro girl who was present when the murder and robbery were committed. It was testified by several witnesses, that the negro Richard was in another direction, at the hour when the atrocious deed was done. Mrs. W. being too unwell to be examined, the case was sent on for trial by an Examining Court on Tuesday, the 21st. The prisoner belongs to Mrs. Pollard of Hanover, and was hired in Mr. Grant's Tobacco Factory. The negro Henry, who was arrested as an accomplice, was discharged by Justice Mayo.

GOOCHLAND COUNTY .- A meeting of the Democrats of Goochland is requested at March Court, to select a candidate to represent us in the next Legislature. The propriety of this step is so manifest, (two gentlemen having declared

Now, observe the amusing conflict of opinion. themselves,) that it is hoped there will be a full